FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALIA GREETS ALBANIAN PEOPLE ON NEW YEAR

AU011640 Tirana ATA in English 1017 GMT 1 Jan 87

["Greeting by Comrade Ramiz Alia Addressed to the Albanian People on Occasion of the New Year 1987" -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 31 (ATA) -- Dear comrades, brothers and sisters, a happy new year, may you be always happy. Let the coming year be a year of blessings and successes for all of you, comrade workers and cooperativists, cadres and specialists, women and youth, veterans, and militarymen, pioneers and little children, for all our people, for you fellow-countrymen wherever you are. We closed 1986 with results which inspire and convince us even more of the correctness of the line of the party. We succeeded in making a good start of the new five-year plan. The plan of the overall industrial production was realized as envisaged. The agriculture supplied the country with more bread grains, vegetables and industrial crops. The national incomes and the incomes of the population increased at satisfactory rates. The mobilisation and impetus to work, the method of action and the creative initiative characterized the activity of our entire people. Progress has been also recorded in culture and education. Our intelligentsia has better put its knowledge and abilities in the service of the homeland. The steel unity of the people keeps strengthening constantly. The freedom and independence of the homeland are inviolable. The international positions of socialist Albania have been further consolidated. We see with optimism toward the future and march toward it with the confidence given by Marxism-Leninism and our victorious experience.

The year that is just going out was the year of the 9th congress of the party. In its great assembly, the party undertook heavy burdens and worked out bold plans. Production will augment at high levels, education will further expand and our socialist culture will be further widespread, the life of the people will be improved and will become more prosperous, the defense of the homeland will be further strengthened and the name of Albania in the world will be raised higher. We will attain all these targets, because people and party will march consistently on the road opened by our people's revolution to which the party with the unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head has led us on the road that assures the gained freedom and independence, that guarantees and promotes the socialist victories, the peaceful and happy life we are leading. We will carry into life the decisions of the congress because we are led by a glorious party, because you comrade workers and cooperativists, you comrade communists, cadres and specialists are determined, that with joint forces, just as until now, in the future too, will enhance the victories of our people, will make the homeland stronger.

The spirit of initiative, the conscious mobilization at work, the feeling of responsibility aroused everywhere to fulfill the decisions of the 9th congress not only must always be preserved alive, but must be turned into a driving force and powerful weapon to realize and overfulfil the plans of the state, to overcome the obstacles and difficulties we come across, to further promote our socialist victories. The year 1987 is a year of great work and memorable events. Soon, on February 1, the elections of deputies to the People's Assembly will take place. Let's go to the polls united and in steel unity round the party, with mobilization at work and enhanced political enthusiasm, with achievements in economy, culture and defense, with fresh achievements in all the fields. Voting for the Front we vote for the people's power we have gained through blood, we vote for our socialist life that we have built through toil and sacrifices, we vote for the reliable future of Albania, for the happiness of our children. The beginning of the new year arouses numerous dreams and fresh creative inspirations, good personal wishes and the progress of the society. We wish you all, brothers and sisters, that these desires be fulfilled, that your contribution to the socialist construction and the development of our society be as fruitful as possible. I wish you good health and happiness in your families, ever greater successes, ever greater joys.

Once again I wish you a happy new year. Long live the party, long live the heroic people.

ALIA MESSAGE TO CUBA'S CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU311425 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 31 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, sent the following message of greetings to the chairman of the State Council and Government of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro:

"On occasion of 28th anniversary of the Liberation Day, the National Day of the Republic of Cuba, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and in our names, we convey to you and through you to the Cuban people, sincere greetings and the best wishes for happiness and prosperity."

TURKISH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 24 DEC

Talks Begin

AU251548 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 24 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey, led by the minister of state, Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, arrived in our country on December 24. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Izedin Hajdini, etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania, Bilal Simsir.

The talks between the Albanian delegation, headed by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and the Turkish delegation, headed by the minister of state, Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, began today too. During the talks which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the further intensification of trade exchanges between the two countries.

In honour of the Turkish delegation, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, gave a dinner, which was attended by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari; the minister of energetics, Lavdosh Hametaj; the chairman of the Executive Committee of Tirana District People's Council, Llambi Gegprifti; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and others. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania, Bilal Simsir.

Gjyzari, Kapo Receive Delegation

AU261624 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 26 (ATA) -- Yesterday, the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari, and the minister of the light and food stuff industry, Vito Kapo, received in separate meetings the minister of state of the Republic of Turkey, Mustafa Tinaz Titiz. At these meetings, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the development of relations in fields of mutual interest. Present at these meetings were the vice minister of foreign trade, Kostandin Hoxha and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania, Bilal Simsir.

Carcani Meets Delegation

AU271507 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 27 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Adil Carcani, received the government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey, headed by the state minister, Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, and had a cordial, friendly talk with it. The reception was attended by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to th PSR of Albania, Bilal Simsir.

Trade Protocol Signed

AU281717 Tirana ATA in English 1034 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 28 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 was signed between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, on December 27.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and for the Turkish side by the minister of state, Mustafa Tinaz Titiz.

Attending the signing ceremony were the minister of home trade, Osman Murati; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani; and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania, Bilal Simsir.

During 1987 the PSR of Albania will export to the Republic of Turkey copper wires, refractory bricks, pyrite concentrate, gasoil [as received], oleaginous essences, etc., and will import synthetic threads and fibres, chemical products, barite semi-finished products of ferrous metals, steel products, etc.

Delegation Departs 27 Dec

AU281714 Tirana ATA in English 1033 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 28 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey, led by minister of state, Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, left our country, yesterday. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, director for department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Izedin Hajdini, etc.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania, Bilal Simsir.

Upon its stay in our country, the Turkish trade delegation, led by the minister of state, Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, made visits to industrial and social cultural centers in the districts of Tirana and Durres.

In honour of the Turkish friends, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Durres District People's Council, Isak Shogn gave a luncheon, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. During these visits the delegation was accompanied by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, as well as by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania, Bilal Simsir.

LAW ON STATE BUDGET FOR 1987 PUBLISHED

AU301811 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

["Law on the 1987 State Budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"; All figures are as published]

[Text] Section I. 1987 state budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [section head]

Article 1. The 1987 state budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is adopted as follows:

1. Total revenue: 20,672.8 million leva.
2. Total expenditure: 20,662.8 million leva.
3. Excess of revenue over expenditure: 10.0 million leva.

Article 2. In the revenue section of the state budget, incoming payments from profits and other income from the socialist economy are set at a total amount of 19,011.8 million leva.

Article 3. In the expenditure section of the state budget, outgoings, apart from the amounts provided for this purpose by the branch ministries and other government departments from their own means, are set as follows:

1. For building up the material-technical base of the power industry, metallury, machine building, transportation, and the other branches of the national economy: 9,590.1 million leva;
2. For the development of science, culture, education, the health service, and social security: 7,611 million leva, of which 3,726.9 million leva is allocated for the budgets of the State Social Security and the Council for Mutual Insurance of the Members of Labor-Production Cooperatives;
3. For maintenance of the organs of state authority, state administration, the courts and the state prosecutor's office: 336.9 million leva.

Article 4. The 1987 republican budget, including the interrelationships with the budgets of the people's councils, the budget of the State Social Security, and the budget of the Council for Mutual Insurance of the Members of Labor-Production Collectives, is adopted as follows:

1. Total revenue: 15,126.4 million leva.
2. Total expenditure: 15,116.4 million leva.
3. Excess of revenue over expenditure: 10 million leva.

Article 5. The overall budgets of the people's councils by okrugs are adopted as follows:

Okrugs	Revenue and Expenditure, million leva
1. Blagoevgrad	150.2
2. Burgas	199.0
3. Varna	191.1
4. Veliko Turnovo	130.3
5. Vidin	73.9
6. Vratsa	102.2
7. Gabrovo	84.2
8. Kurdzhali	160.7
9. Kyustendil	78.4
10. Lovech	84.3
11. Mikhaylovgrad	93.6
12. Pazardzhik	119.4
13. Pernik	84.1
14. Pleven	118.5
15. Plovdiv	248.3
16. Razgrad	103.2
17. Ruse	110.1
18. Silistra	81.4
19. Sliven	102.9
20. Smolyan	95.6
21. Sofia City	715.2
22. Sofia Okrug	131.2
23. Stara Zagora	154.5
24. Tolbukhin	105.5
25. Turgovishte	84.0
26. Khaskovo	135.9
27. Shumen	114.6
28. Yambol	95.2
Total	3,947.6

Section II. Accountability Report on Execution of the 1985 Budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [section head]

Article 6. (1) The accounts report on the execution of the 1985 state budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is approved as follows:

1. Total Revenue, including:	18,770.8 million leva
Incoming payments from profits and other receipts from the socialist economy	17,237.2 million leva

2.	Total expenditure, including:	18,665.7 million leva
a)	Expenditure on the national economy	9,406.3 million leva
b)	Expenditure on education, science, culture, health and social security, including the following amount for the budgets of the State Social Security and the Council for Mutual Insurance of the Members of Labor-Production Cooperatives	6,66[illegible].0 million leva 3,282.3 million leva
c)	Expenditure on maintaining the organs of state authority, state administration, the courts and the State Prosecutor's Office	314.9 million leva

(2) The accounts report on the execution of the republican budget for 1985 is adopted as follows:

1.	Total revenue	11,566.1 million leva
2.	Total expenditure	11,551.2 million leva
3.	Excess of revenue over expenditure	14.9 million leva

(3) The accounts reports on the execution of the total budgets of the people's councils for 1985 by okrugs are adopted as follows:

	Okrugs	Revenue (million leva)	Expenditure (million leva)
1.	Blagoevgrad	145.3	144.8
2.	Burgas	215.9	208.7
3.	Varna	194.4	192.1
4.	Veliko Turnovo	142.2	140.8
5.	Vidin	74.1	73.5
6.	Vratsao	106.0	102.7
7.	Gabrovo	91.0	90.1
8.	Kurdzhali	170.4	167.6

9. Kyustendil	102.8	97.8
10. Lovech	93.1	93.0
11. Mikhaylovgrad	87.7	84.5
12. Pazardzhik	124.1	120.9
13. Pernik	91.9	91.1
14. Pleven	130.4	127.9
15. Plovdiv	268.2	268.2
16. Razgrad	104.8	103.3
17. Ruse	116.5	112.4
18. Silistra	88.8	86.7
19. Sliven	117.3	116.2
20. Smolyan	101.3	101.0
21. Sofia City	748.9	745.0
22. Sofia Okrug	131.3	127.5
23. Stara Zagora	165.8	164.5
24. Tolbukhin	111.1	110.1
25. Turgovishte	88.2	87.6
26. Khaskovo	145.6	144.5
27. Shumen	113.6	111.7
28. Yambol	99.9	99.2
Totals	4,170.6	4,113.4

Additional and Concluding Directives [subhead]

1. The Council of Ministers is to allocate the republican budget according to ministries and other departments and, if necessary, make changes to the total budgets of the people's councils by okrugs.
2. The chairman of the Council of Ministers is charged with the execution of the law.

TOPICAL TASKS, 'DIALECTICS' OF MARXISM-LENINISM

AU141651 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Dec 86 pp 4,5

[Article by Academician Nikolay Iribadzhakov: "Dialectics of a Period of Crucial Change" -- passages within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] History has provided us with innumerable proofs that a /theory which is cut off from the tree of life, experience, and the problems and tasks of social-historical practice/ inevitably becomes a catechism of dogmas, at best representing the truths of yesterday which, even when they contain lasting or immutable elements to some extent, are inadequate as a guide to solving the new problems and tasks of today and tomorrow.

However, history has also provided us with quite a number of far from insignificant phenomena showing /separation of our practice from Marxist-Leninist theory./ It is difficult to place the great variety of such manifestations under the heading of /vulgar adherence to practice/ [praktitsizm], understood as ignorance of theory, a disparaging, uncaring attitude toward theory and a failure to understand its importance for practice. [paragraph continues]

/Adherence to practice is a social phenomenon/ which often has its own philosophy and /the explanation for it must be sought in the social existence of the adherents of this philosophy./ When one or another group of persons have accepted one or another authority as a supreme criterion and guarantor of truth, when they use their official status to create a position of privilege for themselves, to gain benefits for themselves, their relatives, and their friends at society's expense -- what attitude to Marxist-Leninist theory and its dialectical materialism might be expected from such people? Any attitude at all except the linking of their practical activities, behavior, and way of life to Marxist-Leninist theory.

The dialectical link between theory and practice is a fundamental but elementary truth. Despite this, we have been witnesses to striking manifestations of a lack of conformity to this truth.

On the one hand, we witness /separation of theory from practice,/ manifested either in theory lagging behind practice, or in its being turned into unrealistic conclusions and evaluations of what has actually been achieved, leading to the formulation and setting of unrealistic goals and tasks.

On the other hand, the different forms of /separation of practice from theory/ have acquired extremely wide dimensions, that is, in the setting of practical tasks and goals that do not receive a scientific and theoretical grounding and are not elucidated or understood. [passage omitted]

The intellectual history of the 20th century proves that /there is no alternative to the historical role and calling of Marxism-Leninism, just as there is no alternative to socialism and communism in the history of mankind.

Unfortunately, /this new, higher stage in Marxism-Leninism's development has still not begun./ Many important new problems of real socialism, of contemporary capitalism and the developing countries, of the world revolutionary process, of the scientific and technical revolution and its linking with the practice of socialist construction, of international relations, of war and peace, of ecology, of mankind's knowledge, and other theoretical problems of immense importance for social-historical practice are still awaiting their timely Marxist-Leninist elaboration. /This is one of the main contradictions of our time,/ the resolution of which has been set as a fundamental task for the international communist movement and, first and foremost, for the communist parties of the socialist countries and their theoretical cadres and institutes. This is /"the period of crucial change,"/ as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, called the last 15-year period of the glorious 20th century and the start of the yet more glorious 21st century.

This is a transition stage not only from one century to the next, but also a stage of transition toward /a qualitatively new stage of socialist society -- a period of profound radical but also revolutionary changes in the base and superstructure of socialist society to reveal its overall superiority and greater attractiveness in comparison to developed capitalism! [passage omitted]

Just as in the history of society, so also in the history of science, theory, and culture the "periods of crucial change" do not occur by accident, nor by order of the "chiefs," nor as a result of somebody's subjective whim or decision. They occur as a result of the objective dialectics of the preceding historical development.

/This is why "periods of crucial change" such as the one we are now entering are first and foremost epochs of "reassessment of all values" from the preceding historical period using Marxist-Leninist criteria based on dialectical materialism and the highest achievements of contemporary scientific knowledge and of progressive world practice./

Only in this way can we understand which of our previous ideas, methods, forms of work, and causes have stood the test of history and may serve us as a reliable basis for our present and future activities; where we are in the ascending process of historical development; in which spheres of our historical activity we have fallen behind and for what reasons; which irrevocable problems and tasks from the recent or more remote past have remained unresolved; which are the tasks -- old and new -- which demand solution today or tomorrow; and how we can solve them.

/If we set these issues in their three historical dimension -- past, present, and future -- we cannot but confirm that our recent and more remote historical past have left us with a mass of vitally important but unsolved problems, outdated or simply incorrect methods, forms of work, criteria, or simply distortions and deformations./ This results in the paradoxical fact that, both in the socialist countries and outside them, /it is the fundamental components of Marxism-Leninism -- its philosophy, sociology, political economy, and the theory of scientific communism that have received the weakest development/. Even the most cursory check would show us that for whole decades in the socialist countries the lowest numbers of state and other awards for scientific achievements have been distributed, if indeed at all, for scientific achievements in the field of real socialism and the world revolutionary process.

Why is this so?

The reasons are many, and they should be decisively eliminated at the very outset of the "period of crucial change." Here I would like to mention only a few of them.

Engels wrote that since socialism has become a science we should deal with it as a science. Like any science, the development of Marxism-Leninism is subject to irrevocable objective dialectical laws, the breaking of which causes immeasurable damage and loss in science and in practice. The dialectic of science is infinitely democratic, but at the same time it requires the strictest order and discipline.

Its profound democratic basis lies in the fact that /it recognizes no boundaries, and therefore no taboo or monopoly of the scientific elaboration of any problem of human knowledge. It is democratic because the free struggle of ideas -- scientific discussion -- is an irrevocable law./ [passage omitted]

/All the problems and tasks of the "period of crucial change" find their most concrete and succinct expression in the dialectic of the unification and interaction of the socialist revolution and the contemporary scientific-technical revolution, in the mastering of the dynamically developing modern scientific and technical revolution, in setting it at the foundation of all spheres of socialist development, and in the fact that the socialist community is to take up its leading role in the development and practical utilization of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution.

This is the chief task of the "period of crucial changes" to which all other tasks are subordinate./ It is a difficult task, so difficult that it seems impossible to realize to those who consider it from the positions of national or regional narrow-mindedness. But for real socialism there is no alternative to this task, as Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has more than once stressed with good grounds. [paragraph continues]

The reason is that, unless this is realized, it will be historically impossible for any socialism to survive, even if we decide for the purpose of our own satisfaction to call it "developed" or "mature." /However, if we look at the dimensions of this task from the viewpoint of the real capacities of the world socialist community, the historical creativity of the masses and their historical independent activity [samodeynost], under the conditions of full socialist democracy and self-management, inspired by the Marxist-Leninist ideas concerning revolutionary thought and revolutionary action, then the dimensions of this gigantic task acquire a realistic outline which fills us with historical optimism and unshakable confidence in the victorious progress of mankind toward communism./

POLITICIAN VELCHEV ON SED-SPD INITIATIVE

AU292107 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Sofia (ADN) -- The initiative of SED and SPD for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe shows that -- in spite of ideological and political differences in opinions -- it is possible to achieve agreements on joint actions, Boris Velchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Understanding and Cooperation in the Balkans, said in a talk with journalists. It is necessary to realize that there is nothing more important than the preservation of human civilization and life.

As the politican stressed, the initiative of the two parties also gives stimuli to other regions, among them the Balkans. The continuation of the dialogue for the creation of nuclear-free and chemical weapon-free zones in this area is one of the most important signs of the intensified interest in the peace and security of the peoples on the Balkans.

Velchev affirmed in this talk that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is ready to conclude comprehensive bilateral agreements with any country on the Balkans so that the region will become free of the means of mass destruction and can be transformed into an example of mutually beneficial, peaceful cooperation.

ZHIVKOV GREETS SRV'S NGUYEN VAN LINH ON ELECTION

AU231008 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Dec 86 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on his election to this post]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following message to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam:

Dear Comrade Nguyen Van Linh:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I most cordially greet you on your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The Communists and working people of our country know and value you as a noted and respected leader of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Your election to this highly responsible post is an expression of the high confidence you enjoy and is recognition of your personal contribution to the struggle to defend the freedom and independence of Vietnam and construct the new society.

I am deeply convinced that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Vietnam and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV will continue to develop and expand in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the benefit of our two countries' peoples and in the interest of world peace and socialism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, good health and great successes in your highly responsible activity for implementing in life the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and for the further socialist progress of your homeland.

Communist greetings!

YORDANOV RECEIVES RSFSR EDUCATION MINISTER

AU192048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, received Academician Ivan Obraztsov, RSFSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, who is visiting Bulgaria. They discussed questions of the further development of fraternal cooperation in science and education.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR EMBASSY NEW YEAR RECEPTION

AU262103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] In accordance with a fine tradition, the collectives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Soviet Embassy in Sofia held a gathering before the new year. This meeting was held today in the Park Hotel Moskva in Sofia. Good wishes for successes in the new year and for [words indistinct] of the two peoples in the inseparable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship were exchanged by Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Soviet Ambassador Leonid Grekov. The cordial, comradely meeting was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, and Dimitur Stanishev; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government; leaders of social, economic, and creative organizations; and public and cultural figures.

BRIEFS

BORDER PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA -- Belgrade, December 18 (BTA corr.) -- The 14th regular session of the standing joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav commission for regularizing the movement of the borderline population in the border regions was held here from December 15 through 18. In the spirit of a sincere exchange of opinions and mutual understanding the commission discussed the undoubted achievements and outlined concrete measures for perfecting and promoting cooperation in this field which was assessed as an important factor in the friendship, getting closer and direct communication among the peoples of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The session of the commission ended with the signing of a protocol by the chairman of the Bulgarian side Mr. Kiril Neshev and the chairman of the Yugoslav side Mr. Svetlin Frleta. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 2212 GMT 18 Dec 86 AU]

HUSAK DELIVERS NEW YEAR ADDRESS TO NATION

LD011828 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Jan 87

[New Year's address by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic -- recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow citizens, esteemed comrades: I greet you all cordially at the threshold of the New Year, 1987, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee the National Front, the Czechoslovak Government, and myself. I wish you the best of health, happiness, and enjoyment in your creative work, which benefits our homeland and your families.

At the New Year, it is a tradition to think back to what the previous year brought to us, and what we can expect from the coming year. We can rightly say that 1986 will assume an important position with regard to our development. It brought a number of important events, new ideas and stimuli for the life of our country, for the advancement of the socialist community, and also for international development. The struggle for averting the danger of war and the preservation of peace continued with great intensity, and Czechoslovakia took an active part. We reinforced our socialist system and secured a peaceful life for our people. We advanced in our economic and cultural construction. We have accumulated valuable knowledge and experience, making it possible to better tackle our current and future tasks.

The key political event of our life was the 17th CPCZ Congress. Its conclusions, based on a deep analysis of the results and new needs of socialist construction, open new ways and prospects for the new advancement of society. They bring new dynamism into our work, new spirit, and also new demands.

The entire National Front identified itself with the (?congress program), and all our people supported it in the May elections. The elections confirmed that the working people view the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front as the correct expression of their interests, and that they are determined to work actively for its consistent implementation. The main target of the 17th congress program is, putting it briefly, to raise our socialist society onto a qualitatively higher level in the next 5 years, and with a view to the year 2000. In this way, Czechoslovakia's position in the world will be reinforced at a time when great changes are taking place, changes caused especially by the revolutionary consequences of the scientific-technical revolution. Therefore, the substantially higher tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan are directed toward the acceleration of socioeconomic advancement, and the intensification of the national economy and the rate of scientific-technical progress. This is a prerequisite for the continuous growth of the material and cultural level of the people, for the gradual tackling of some social issues, modernizing the economy, improving the living and working environment, and satisfying further needs.

The standards and results to which we were accustomed in the past cannot now be sufficient anywhere. More demanding tasks require improved quality and efficiency of all work everywhere, a struggle to make better use of our resources and possibilities, to seek, verify and apply more daringly new ways in the management of the national economy and in other spheres. The fraternal socialist countries follow a similar path. We are drawing a number of stimuli, particularly from the proceedings of the CPSU in the implementation of its 27th congress conclusions.

Dear fellow citizens: We can say, with satisfaction, that the 17th congress conclusions have become a stimuli for the upsurge of a great social and working activity. Our working people exerted themselves greatly to fulfill the demanding tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Despite various shortcomings -- of which there were quite a number -- the national economy followed an ascending line. Much has been done to better satisfy needs, to improve the life of the people, and for the construction of our cities and villages. I wish to sincerely thank all working people from the production and nonproduction spheres who helped to achieve this by their initiative, honest work, and selfless effort.

However, we analyze last year's results from a critical point of view. We appreciate the achievements, but we do not forget that some enterprises and areas, for various reasons, have not coped fully with the planned targets. The fulfillment of the congress' resolutions and the experience of the 1st year of the 5-year plan were discussed critically, and with high standards in mind, by the CPCZ Central Committee at its December session.

Above all, it concentrated attention on the unfulfilled tasks and negative tendencies, and adopted a number of important decisions aimed at overcoming them. These conclusions are now being studied by the leaderships of the party and the government, and in other areas. They are also being analyzed by the Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council which discussed and approved the laws on the Eighth 5-Year Plan at the end of last year. The main conclusion drawn from present experience rests on this: To implement the congress program more rapidly and with greater emphasis. Sometimes we have succeeded; sometimes we have not.

As for the national economy, the most significant thing is that the plan should be fulfilled from the very beginning of the year, and fulfilled in all indices. This also is part of the experience in 1986 in this sphere. At each enterprise, at every workplace, people have to give a thought to where the weak points are, what should be done so that goods of higher quality may be produced and that the economy may improve. We all know that there is still much to be desired in the spheres of quality, management, discipline, order. It is even more necessary to tackle various shortcomings, whether in production or elsewhere, which are the subject of our people's justified criticism. The simple truth is that we can live better only if we work better.

Principally, higher demands are being laid on the activity of management and planning organs, from the center to the enterprises. What is involved is that they must learn to make decisions with higher conceptuality, to react more readily to the problems that may be arising, that they may monitor planning and improve relations between the consumer and supplier as an inevitable condition of production. We consider preparations for rebuilding the economic mechanism in the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th congress to be a step of major significance.

The leadership of the Party and the government adopted the principles of this transformation before Christmas. They will be developed and gradually implemented. We will experiment with testing new methods of management in a number of spheres. We have adopted some measures for improving foreign trade activity and for its closer links with production. In view of the need to improve the quality of production we have decided to improve control, checks, and to introduce penalties for low-quality products. There are plenty of problems in this sphere. The measures we are adopting are inevitable not only for the economy's better functioning and our people's well-being, but also for deepening our participation in the international socialist division of labor.

We attach principle significance to the transition toward a new higher stage of the process of socialist integration, which is connected with broad implementation of new progressive forms of scientific-technological cooperation, specialization of production, and with establishing direct contacts between individual enterprises and between our countries. The public has been informed about this. It is in our joint interest to share in this process inasmuch as it multiplies our forces. As well as possibiltiies for tackling future tasks, it gives us new perspectives.

Dear friends: The main aim of social and economic development can be gained by the creative energy of the people. This is why we lay such great stress on full utilization of all the multilateral possiblities of our socialist democracy for the development and expansion of the participation of the broad strata of the working people, communists, nonparty members, members of all political parties and organizations of the National Front, in the creation, implementation, and control of politics. We are concerned that management organs and employees of all levels consider it their duty to regularly consult the people, to take stock of their activity, and report on the measures adopted. A significant factor of progress is constructive, targeted criticism. We will ensure that in our society a healthy atmosphere of critical demands is strengthened, that the basic principles of socialism may be observed, as well a principles of socialist morale, and that the laws of our state, unity of words and actions, rights and duties, might be observed.

The 11th Trade Union Congress will be held this year. An important aim regarding its preparation and deliberations is to contribute toward increasing participation of the millions of working people in the struggle for the development of our society, for the fulfillment of the Eight 5-Year Plan. Included in this are also social requirements for the working people, Equally, preparation for the Fourth Socialist Youth Union Congress should bring about further growth of activity and involvement of young people. We praise the steps that have been made so far, but we must go further.

We also trust that the other congresses -- all the arts unions will have their congresses, as well as other organizations -- will represent enrichment of our political and cultural lives. A great role in deepening our socialist democracy goes to the national committees. That is why it is important that they fully utilize their jurisdiction and experience, as well as the activity of citizens, in the interest of improving services, trade, health care, education and other spheres which have such a great significance for the life and happiness of the people. Much has been done in this sphere, but we cannot say that the situation is now ideal. We must continue to improve it. The experiences of 1986 confirm that the aims set by the 17th congress are correct and necessary.

The assertion of a new way of thinking and acting meets with many obstacles, as last year's experiences have shown, such as inertia, old habits, and often people's liking of an easy life. In the interest of our people and the progress of our society we will implement the congress conclusions thoroughly. I am convinced that here we can count on the active participation of the overwhelming majority of the working people.

Comrades, our effort to speed up socieconomic advancement is closely connected with the struggle to strengthen peace and avert the danger of war. This year, too, we will devote great attention to developments in the world and to continue the thorough implementation of our peaceful foreign policy. This is a policy of friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, a policy of strengthening our unity and mutual cooperation in all spheres.

We will deepen our relations with the countries of the developing world, and continue the political dialogue and develop equal and mutually beneficial relations with the capitalist states in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We are aware of the complicated situation in the world and the number of dangers it faces. The peace proposals and initiatives of the USSR and the states of the socialist community show a realistic way toward disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and the reinforcement of international trust and security. Czechoslovakia takes an active part in these, and they have the full support of our people. We are aware that in this year, too, the international situation will not be straightforward. The struggle against the militarist intentions of the imperialist circles will continue to require great effort.

The growth of the influence of the socialist community, of progressive, peace-loving and realistic forces on the situation in the world, justifies our belief that we will spend this year -- and, I hope, the following years too -- in peace. We will work with the conviction that the stronger our homeland becomes, the greater our contribution will be to the strengthening of peace.

Esteemed fellow citizens: We are entering the New Year with the firm determination to cope honestly with the tasks awaiting us. We have a clear program, the necessary resources, and conditions for its successful fulfillment. We are starting 1987 with confidence and optimism.

We send greetings to our citizens who are fulfilling their work duties abroad, and also to all friends of Czechoslovakia throughout the world. This year, together with the peoples of the USSR and all progressive mankind, we will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which has become the signal for developing the struggle of the popular masses for national and social liberation. It is in the spirit of its ideas that our people fought for their state independence, for social justice, for the victory of socialism. I am convinced that the revolutionary heritage of this important event will become an incentive for our working people to perform new creative actions for the benefit of our homeland.

Dear friends, once again, from the bottom of my heart, I wish you all the best in the New Year, 1987, lots of happiness and many successes.

COMMENTARY HAILS BALKANS CW-FREE ZONE PLAN

AU301557 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Dec 86 p 7

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the "Note" column: "Not Merely a Matter of the Balkans"]

[Text] As we have already reported, a meeting of the representatives of Balkan countries (Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Greece, and Turkey) is currently being held in Romania's capital Bucharest; it is dealing with the topic of declaring the Balkans an area free of chemical arms. Undoubtedly this is a valuable initiative, testifying that the peoples are more and more actively joining the policy aimed at weakening factors which are threatening peace. The interest in a nuclear-free zone is logically followed by interest in a zone free of chemical arms in this part of Europe.

As in central Europe, two divergent military groupings -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- converge in the Balkans. Although it may seem that the concentration of military forces there is not as high as, for instance, in central Europe, nevertheless this boundary line is a factor of risk in itself. It is generally known that the United States has no particular respect for the interests of those countries on whose territories it has its military bases and also that one cannot exclude the possibility that the U.S. arsenals in the Balkans contain chemical arms side by side with nuclear arms. In fact, the Greek Government's insistance on a limitation of U.S. bases is motivated by the concern that the Americans could drag Greece into dangerous developments, both in the Balkans and in other areas of Europe and around the Mediterranean.

The Bucharest meeting is motivated by the awareness of co-responsibility for the possibilities of peaceful development, as well as for peace in general. The idea of creating a zone free of chemical arms takes its place at the side of the CSSR's and GDR's initiative to ensure a ban on chemical arms in central Europe. That is why we welcome the meeting of the Balkan countries, because, in fact, it is concerned not merely with the Balkans, but also with Europe, with palpable progress in disarmament. The more such proposals we have and the more extensive their support, the more realistic will be the hope of achieving disarmament and of consolidating peace.

REACAN'S MESSAGE TO USSR TERMED 'INAPPROPRIATE'

LD012017 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Soviet central radio today broadcast a New Year's message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the people of the Soviet Union. Our permanent Moscow correspondent Stafen Simak reports:

[Simak] Ronald Reagan claimed that he was fervently praying for firm peace between the Soviet Union and the United States. He repeated several times that he is making an effort to ensure that the governments of both countries make use of the possibilities emerging from the Geneva Summit and achieve progress in all spheres of mutual relations. In his New Year's message to the Soviet people he forgot to mention the fact that the adoption of historic agreements in Iceland was prevented by his unwillingness to touch the U.S. Star Wars program, SDI, that the White House provocatively abandoned the strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II. Shortly after Reykjavik he forgot his own attempts to undermine the agreement an antimissile defense, without which a reduction of strategic nuclear missiles would be unthinkable. The strengthening of peace and relations between nations by spreading half-truths, inventions and covering up the facts is inappropriate, especially when it is a message from the President of a large country to the peoples of other countries.

HONECKER, GORBACHEV EXCHANGE NEW YEAR GREETINGS

LD012135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has exchanged cordial New Year's greetings and best wishes with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Andrey Gromyko.

Erich Honecker also exchanged wishes for a successful year with the leading representatives of the other socialist states and with the heads of state of numerous other countries. New Year's greetings were also exchanged by Erich Honecker and leaders of communist and workers' parties, other friendly parties, and leading representatives of international organizations and national liberation movements.

GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov also sent each other best wishes for the new year. Willi Stoph also exchanged New Year's greetings with the premiers of the other socialist states and with his counterparts in other countries.

President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann and the presidents of parliaments in numerous other states exchanged New Year's greetings.

HONECKER JOINS BERLIN ANNIVERSARY, NEW YEAR GALA

LD012338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 1 Jan (ADN) -- The celebrations of Berlin's 750th anniversary began with great ceremony on the evening of New Year's Day with a gala concert in the Schauspielhaus. The important social event in the building on the Platz der Akademie was attended by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Committee for the Berlin Anniversary.

Other members of the party and state leadership, members of the anniversary committee, and many workers from factories, city, and state institutions in Berlin attended the concert. Members of the diplomatic corps were among the guests. [passage omitted]

The highest representative of the GDR and his wife were welcomed in front of the broad steps up to the Schauspielhaus by Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive, and by Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack, member of the GDR Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

In the foyer, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council was welcomed by Schauspielhaus director, Dr Hans Lessing and by the president of the Schauspielhaus board, Prof Peter Schreier. Shortly afterwards in the Beethoven Room, Erich Honecker was introduced by Mayor Erhard Krack to the members of the city council.

Then Erich Honecker took his seat in the great concert hall along with members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Narowinsky; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Erich Mielke; Geunter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; Guenter Schabowski, and Inge Lange.

Also present were Deputy Chairmen of the State Council Gerald Goetting; Prof Dr Richard Homann, and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; President of the National Council of the GDR National Front Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Dr Hans Reichelt and Horst Soelle; and other members of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the State Council. Among the visitors to the concert were chairmen and members of executives of mass organizations, members of the Secretariat of the Bezirk Executive and the first secretaries of kreis executives of the SED in Berlin, members of the city council and the mayors of the city boroughs of the capital, meritorious workers of Berlin factories, and cultural and artistic figures. [passage omitted]

Invitations to the concert were also accepted by Commander in Chief of the Soviet Armed Forces in Germany General Valeriy Belikov, Lt Gen Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the political administration of the Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and other high-ranking Soviet military officers. [passage omitted]

KESSLER, DICKEL GREET ARMY, POLICE ON NEW YEAR

LD302017 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] On the occasion of the new year, Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler has thanked the National People's Army, border troops and civil defense workers for their work. The year of the 11th SED Congress, he said, is one of the most successful in the annals of the GDR. The GDR has developed once again as a pillar of peace and socialism, is politically stable, and has a dynamic economy.

The international situation remains complicated and very acute, the minister said. There is ground for optimism in that the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community has an excellent action program to secure peace, which enjoys worldwide support.

The Interior Minister Army General Friedrich Dickel, on the same occasion, expressed appreciation and gratitude to the German People's Police.

HONECKER, STOPH ACKNOWLEDGE CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

LD311012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0305 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 31 Dec (ADN) -- The party, the government, and the people of the GDR will continue with all vigor to strengthen the fraternal bond with the Republic of Cuba on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. This was stressed in a greetings address which Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph sent to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz on the occasion of Cuba's national day.

The telegram says: With the triumph of their revolution, the Cuban people laid the cornerstone for a new chapter in their national history. It was the first country on the American Continent to set about the construction of a new social order, free of exploitation and oppression. Today Cuba is a proven comrade-in-arms in the community of socialist states. Under the tried and tested leadership of their Communist Party, the Cuban people are securing socialist achievements and are continually expanding them, true to the decisions of the Third Party Congress of the Communists of Cuba.

The GDR and Cuba are fighting together with all forces of reason and realism against the danger of a nuclear inferno conjured up by imperialism, and for a change from confrontation toward detente and cooperation. The proposals of the Soviet Union on this, as put forward at the Reykjavik summit, correspond to the most essential interests of mankind.

HONECKER, SED GREET PHILIPPINE CP CONGRESS

LD301745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0500 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Dec (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee is convinced that an important impetus will emerge from the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of the Philippines for the struggle of the workers of the Philippines for peace, democracy and social progress. This is stated in a greetings telegram signed by Erich Honecker.

The SED follows with great attention the resolute support of the Philippines Communists for peace and security in the world. The Communist Party of the Philippines opposes the dangers arising from imperialism for the country's political sovereignty and economic independence. In this the SED sees an important contribution in the struggle for peace and security in Asia and against all efforts by U.S. imperialism to militarize the Pacific region and to transform it into a theater of military-political confrontation. The efforts of the Philippine Communists for cooperation among all democratic forces in securing and strengthening democracy in the country and in the pursuit of social progress in the interests of the workers and of the entire people are being followed with sympathy.

Fraternal cooperation between the two parties has proven itself. The telegram expresses the conviction that internationalist relations between the two Marxist-Leninist parties will develop in the interests of the great common aims.

HONECKER GREETS 'ARAFAT ON PLO ANNIVERSARY

LD311021 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0308 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 31 Dec (ADN) -- On the 22d anniversary of the start of Palestinian resistance, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent greetings of militant solidarity to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Palestinian Armed Forces.

The telegram stresses the GDR's resolve to make its contribution to the preservation of world peace and to the strengthening of the forces of progress. The further deepening of trusting cooperation with the PLO is an important component of the GDR's active solidarity with Palestinian people's just struggle for their inalienable national rights, including their right to the formation of their own state.

LOSONCZI DELIVERS NEW YEAR ADDRESS TO NATION

LD012136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Jan 87

[New Year address by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council -- live or recorded]

[Text] My dear compatriots: On the 1st day of the new year I greet with respect all citizens of our homeland. We have left behind us an old year more modest in successes but richer for that in lessons. It is comforting that peace, the most fundamental condition of our existence and our work, has been unchangingly preserved. The year 1986 was characterized by the strengthening of the process that developed in Geneva. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, which contained new elements, revived the confidence of the peoples in a return to detente.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik served to convince us once again that at the debating table in an honest exchange of views, with mutual respect of interests, the gravest problems of international life can also come close to a solution.

At the same time, we also know well that those forces are still significant that, with the stirring up of distrust, slow down the development of normal relations among peoples and obstruct peaceful coexistence.

Our homeland, even in the complicated political world situation, further extended its international relations. One of the most marked characteristics hitherto of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic has been, together with the friendly socialist countries, to join with the progressive forces of the world to urge an end to the arms race, disarmament, and the strengthening of international security, confidence between states and peace.

We have always adopted a stand for mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems and for the settlement of controversial questions through talks. We talk with anyone who respects our social order, our alliance relations and on the basis of respect for mutual interests.

We vowed and vow that the problems of mankind can be eased only if nations work jointly toward remedying them. Only mutual respect and respect for each other's interests can take mankind forward. Only thus can those artificially erected obstacles of a political nature be removed that stand in the way of cooperation between countries.

My dear friends, looking at our domestic affairs in a narrower sense, we can say that even despite the unfavorable development of circumstances, the national wealth has increased; our homeland has become richer in new projects; the comprehensive reform process of our economy and our society has strengthened; new scientific results, social and cultural institutions have been born. We have maintained full employment and also the people's standard of living.

The total performance achieved by our people deserves appreciation because the results were obtained in difficult circumstances. However, all this was insufficient for the realization of our aims.

The quality requirements of the world economy have continued to become more rigorous. The marking down of our products has continued and our marketing possibilities have become more unfavorable. Our competitiveness was hindered by obstacles that in the final analysis are political, which impede the normal exchange not only of producing equipment and technologies, but of goods, too. However, these indisputable facts alone cannot serve as an explanation for our lagging behind, and they cannot relieve us of its consequences. We were late in recognizing the external influences. We did not prepare for their consequences. We did not adapt flexibly and quickly enough to the new requirements.

The November 1986 resolution of our party's Central Committee rightly stated that the weaknesses of our own work, the deficiencies of leadership and direction, the inconsistencies of implementation are reflected, for the most part, in the reduced performance of the Hungarian people's economy. Although most people work honestly, the modern management outlook and organized and disciplined work have not yet become general. We handle materials, energy, time, and what maybe is the most serious, human labor in a wasteful way. We must change this situation if we want to advance. An improvement in living conditions and the satisfaction of just consumer requirements are possible only if everyone, in his own sphere, works more effectively than hitherto.

The targets formulated at the 13th party congress were received by national agreement, and there is, in our society, the readiness to perform the tasks necessary to achieve them. The 1,000-year history of our state also demonstrates that our people have been able to master the most difficult situations, too, if they have united their forces in the interest of sensible goals.

The National Assembly recently gave statutory force to this year's budget, and our plan contains the most important tasks. Its successful fulfillment is indispensable for the revival of our economy. It is necessary that already from the beginning of the year, we should utilize our resources as well as possible in production and in every other workplace. An improvement of the quality of work and sensible thrift are especially important.

An indispensable condition of our socialist development and also of modern management is that we should devote our available material resources to the development of the efficiently operating enterprises, to the benefit of more secure and quicker returns. As it has virtually been absorbed into our blood, having abolished the policy of leveling, we should more consistently assert the principle of rewarding according to work in our wages policy. We wish to honor above average, high-standard creative work in every sphere of life. It is not only the intention of our government, but also the demand of the great honestly working majority.

The stability of our social order, our people's sense of responsibility and the strengthening of our democratic institutional system alike are keys to further success in the building of socialism. In the interest of this, on the basis of reciprocal benefits, we will be ready in the future, too, to cooperate with any country irrespective of its social system. However, our most secure support is cooperation with the friendly socialist countries, which is being modernized and enriched. For not only are our aims identical, we also share a common perception: Qualitatively new aspects and perspectives are contained in our relations.

I say, in the spirit of these thoughts, and not just on the basis of custom on New Year's Day: We should combine our hopes with a will to act moreover with deeds, and then it will be possible to achieve results. For this, on the 1st day of 1987, I wish a peaceful, happy New Year to all my compatriots and to our friends throughout the world.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL AMENDS VARTIONS DECREES

LD302128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] The Presidential Council has amended the decree on economic associations. According to the amendment henceforth domestic legal persons can establish a joint stock or limited company without additional permission. It will be impossible, in the future, to found a state enterprise under the name of joint stock company or limited company although the existing ones may continue their operation.

The body has also amended the decree on the execution of court orders. According to the amendment, if an order of execution is issued against an economic association then the order can be enforced not only against the association but against each of the individual members of the association as well.

Regarding the payment of alimony, the regulation according to which the court is obliged to send its resolution to the employer of the person ordered to pay alimony has been abolished. Henceforth it will be possible only if the beneficiary asks especially for the notification.

Finally, the Presidential Council has adopted a resolution on the reconstruction of the legal policy principles of the application of law. In this resolution it calls on those applying the laws to initiate a review of obsolete legal regulations or of those that have proven impractical.

DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER FOLDIAK REPLACED

LD012207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] In Budapest the government, while recognizing his merits, has relieved Deputy Culture Minister Gabor Foldiak of his post because he is to receive an important, different assignment. Gyula Csikai, rector of Lajos Kossuth University in Debrecen, has been appointed to replace him.

BISHOPS' CONFERENCE ON MINORITIES IN ROMANIA

AU301039 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Dec 86 p 2

["P.M." report: "Complaint About Discrimination Against Hungarians in Romania"]

[Text] Vienna/Budapest -- Following the other Christian churches, Hungary's Catholic Bishops' Conference has now also reacted to an appeal by 1,343 believers to draw attention to the fate of the Hungarian minority in Romania's Transylvania. Proceeding from the Papal motto for World Peace Day on 1 January -- "Development and Solidarity, Key to Peace" -- the episcopate demands the fulfillment of "the church's own, concrete task of solidarity" toward that third of Hungarians who live outside the country's borders.

"We note with pain that our Hungarian brothers and sisters, who live in Romania, are not granted in full their human rights based on human solidarity," the statement says. This is also painful because national discrimination "weakens internal understanding, hinders development, and causes various tensions."

The bishops distance themselves from forces which "use this fact to cause political tensions." They express the hope that the situation of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania will improve and thus "friendship, development, and service to comprehensive peace" between the two states "will be strengthened in the spirit of solidarity."

OPENNESS IN SOCIALIST REPORTING 'GOOD NEWS'

LD282152 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 28 Dec 86

[From "The Week" program]

[Text] The next edition of The Week will be in the New Year. Before that, you will come across evaluations of this year in other programs. But allow me to take on quick glance at the past year:

Only posterity will be able to judge and decide what event in 1986 will have a lasting effect. As a contemporary and chronicler it is my view today that the turbulent democratization process now emerging in the socialist world, news of which we hear day by day, may bring us more than anything else perhaps even in the near future. By the nature of these things some of the news is about rather complex conflict. Too many things have piled up for us to escape this. At this moment, the good news is not that there are demonstrations in Alma-Ata or Shanghai, but that we may treat these facts as facts, and that we openly analyze the underlying causes. The good news is not that pollutants have now reached the river Oder, God knows how many times, but that the two socialist states involved in the affair are conducting a debate about the events before the international public in a decent tone. The result of this will in all certainty be the strengthening, rather than the loosening, of their friendship.

The good news is not simply the fact that academician Andrey Sakharov returned to Moscow the other day from several years' exile -- because this conceals the earlier bad news that this eminent scientist had gotten into such a serious conflict with his homeland. The good news is that the general secretary of the CPSU telephoned this outstanding representative of Soviet science -- thus putting aside all prestige considerations -- and they agreed on a way out that leads to a future that is shaped rationally and confidently. As a last word, let me repeat the beautiful and very clever sentence uttered by the young economist who spoke earlier in this program: We must possess the pessimism of the intellect and optimism of will if the changes decided by us are to be realized. This requires strength, will and knowledge. This is what I and my colleagues wish all of you in the New Year.

REAGAN HOPES FOR IMPROVED USSR-U.S. RELATIONS

LD011639 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] President Reagan has stated that it is certain that Soviet-U.S. relations will improve in 1987. The Voice of America radio station broadcast his statement in 18 languages to the Soviet Union and East European countries. President Reagan's evaluation of Soviet-U.S. relations is significantly better than that of Soviet leaders speaking on the same subject in recent days. Moscow justified cancelling the New Year television addresses by General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan because of the unfavorable development of relations. The television speeches were to be addressed to the people of the other's country. Because of this, Washington decided upon the radio statement.

KADAR RECEIVES INCOMING U.S. ENVOY IN BUDAPEST

LD271844 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 27 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received the introductory visit of Mark Palmer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Hungary, Saturday in Budapest.

HUNGARIAN COMPANY BUYS TAIWANESE EQUIPMENT

LD291413 Budapest MTI in English 1333 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 29 (MTI) -- Electronic parts called of energy absorption types [as received] will also be manufactured in Szombathely from January 1 on. The Hungarian Remix Company has purchased a production line capable to produce 150 million film-type resistors annually from a Taiwan firm. By launching the new production line Remix will be able to meet the annual home demands for 210 million places.

BRIEFS

BUDAPEST COUNCIL CHAIRMAN -- The Budapest Council has a new chairman. The council has elected 44-year old Pal Ivanyi to succeed Zoltan Szepvoelgyi who is retiring at the end of the year. In recognition of his work, Zoltan Szepvoelgyi has been awarded the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian Peoples Republic. Pal Ivanyi is an engineer. He has worked as party secretary at Hungarian Airlines, then as head of the Economic Policy Department of the Budapest Party Committee, and since January last year he has worked as deputy director of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 17 Dec 86 LD]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH LAOS -- Budapest, December 17 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Laotian goods exchange and payments protocol for 1987 signed in Budapest on Wednesday envisages a 10 per cent increase in two-way trade. Hungary will import coffee and craft-products from Laos and supply garden machinery, textiles and chemicals. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 17 Dec 86 LD]

JARUZELSKI DELIVERS NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

1d312029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Radio and Television New Year's address by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State -- live or recorded]

[Text] Many speeches are delivered in Poland. New Year's Eve, however, creates a special atmosphere and encourages some very personal refections as well as more general deliberations. When we exchange traditional wishes in our family circle, among our nearest and dearest and among friends and colleagues at work, a question arises: Will the year which is about to pass be remembered as a good one in our national diary?

The year has passed in peace and calm, it strengthened Poland's dignity and position in the alliance, in Europe and in the world. In general, it brought economic progress. Everything indicates that the Central Economic Plan will be exceeded in most spheres and particularly in industrial output. Agriculture has achieved record results and, although there still exist many difficulties and they weigh heavily on us, there are more and more reasons for satsifaction, for our belief that we are going in the right direction, toward better times. The credit for this goes to all working people, to everybody who multiplies the material and intellectual achievements of the nation in their everyday work. To them, to you dear countrymen, I address words of since respect and cordial thanks.

In a few hours a new chapter will open in our life, the year 1987. How will it be filled by the world, by Europe and by Poland? There are three main issues today: First, the maintenance of peace, the consolidation of the security and sovereignty of the homeland with its territorial and political inviolability; second, the growth of our country's social, economic, scientific and cultural strength; third, a wide range of issues to do with national dialogue and accord.

Citizens, we are a part of human civilization, a nation among many nations. The fate of Poland greatly depends on the balance of power and on the course of international events. Never before have so many fruits of human labor been wasted by man for military purposes.

Nunclear explosions continue to scar and tear apart the hear of our planet. The arms fever reaches to the stars. In these dangerous times we are not alone: we have infallible friends. We give our full support to the USSR's bold peace offer, which creates a great, historic opportunity for mankind. One does not have to explain what an armed conflict would be like with the use of the latest military techniques. Would our nation be capable of surviving it? What would remain of Warsaw and the Wawel Castle? What would remain of the Gniezno Cathedral and the Court of Artus in Gdansk?

Peace cannot be ensured by politicians and diplomats alone; it is created jointly by every citizen -- by his work and his attitude. A strong and stable Poland is very significant factor for the peaceful future of Europe. The security of our country needs to be defended. Every day, as on this special evening, the fatherland, the sky and the sea are being infallibly watched over by the soldiers of the Polish People's Army, those who are so dear to me. I send them my very best wishes.

Countrymen! The clock-hands keep time not only for man but for whole nations. During the past 40 years and more we have traveled a long and hard road. A great and lasting piece of work has been created.

The nation which shed most of its blood and was turned into ruin was reborn and developed. We surprised other nations by our unending energy and selflessness and by our wise, united effort. Why should things be worse now? Practically every passing day multiplies the needs and challenges and engenders new ones, and also creates growing capabilities.

We must accelerate the pace, we must look in a more penetrating way at the Polish journey on the threshold of the millenium. The 10th PZPR Congress confirmed and enriched the line of socialist renewal and mapped out the way on which our battle for the future will be fought. How easy it would be to say: things will be all right tomorrow. Such promises were uttered from this very screen many times. But we are not following in those footsteps. I can say just one thing: overcoming the remnants of the moonlighting economy, the steady implementation of the economic reform, the full use of the opportunities given by the scientific and technological revolution, and well organized and effective work are the only realistic and wise way to ensure that life can be better in Poland, much better.

During the past 5 years we have removed many of the obstacles which had piled up in our way. However, the results achieved do not yet measure up to social requirements and national aspirations. It is a fact that our resources are slim, although that cannot serve as a glib excuse. Not everything in the life of the nation can be expressed in terms of money. No reform can replace a sense of duty and discipline, mutual kindness and civilized personal relations: no investments, no billions are needed for that.

We are faithful to the principles of socialist social justice. The coming year will meet the expectations, above all, of those people who have put in hard work. Conditions will be created for wages to fully reflect the actual work put in, the factory's results. It is not necessary to search in someone else's pocket just because somebody earns more, even considerably more, if he does so in keeping with the law, simply because he is more industrious, talented or productive. However, in our country there must not be a law of the jungle, for the stronger man.

Do not let us forget all those people for whom life is not easy today, those who are worse off. The pensioners, those who have had a rough deal in life, those who are weaker through no fault of their own will be safeguarded and protected by our socialist state according to its means.

At the same time we must look more carefully at those who exploit the work of others, who steal from the state and who multiply their speculative fortunes. This must not be a lenient year for them. The law must be the law. With this thought in mind I greet all those who ensure the proper functioning of the people's state: the employees of the organs and services which stand guard over order and the rule of the law.

Citizens of the PPR, the past year has brought about significant achievements in the work of the national accord. The development of socialist democracy and its new forms and original solutions have increased and will continue to broaden the platform of social dialogue. The accord, if it is not to be a facade but a dynamic process and fruitful dialogue, and not the idle chatter of the infamous Sejmiks [gatherings of Polish noblemen], must adopt as its point of departure the real problems of the only Poland which exists.

It is natural that in our 38-million society there are, there will exist and there will remain various contradictions and areas in which it is impossible to find a common denominator. However, every reasonable idea, every constructive action which verifiably serves the true interests of the fatherland, can and should find their place in the process of accord.

We shall not lack respect and patience for human hesitation, doubts and irresolution, and for different views and opinions. Nonetheless, we will always stand with equal determination in defense of the nation's superior interests, the strength, security and prestige of the socialist state.

Perhaps these are not the words for New Year's talk. On such a day one expects encouragement first of all. However, I think that nothing could be more encouraging for Poland than the plain truth, even if one has to repeat it for years.

Dear countrymen, the coming year can and should be prosperous. However, that depends primarily on ourselves alone, on the quality of our work and on our service to the homeland. On this particular day I would like to express cordial thanks for the confidence and support that has been shown in me and for the words of civic care for the prosperity of the homeland. I come across them at meetings, in conversations, and in many letters sent to me.

I convey New Year's wishes to all people of honest labor to all patriots who, not with empty declarations but with everyday effort, have been persistently constructing the edifice of socialist Poland.

I address cordial wishes of further fruitful work for the good of the homeland to members of the PZPR, to the allied parties, to all the signatories and the activists of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, to the trade union masses, to those engaged in self-management. The PPR stands by the assiduous labor of its nation, by the devoted work of the working class, by the efforts of peasants, of technicians and engineers, of teachers and doctors, of scientists and those who help to create culture. It would be difficult to mention, here and now, all sectors and professions. Everywhere there are people who are above average, who make their mark in their field -- we owe them respect and general esteem.

With particular cordiality I turn to the veterans of struggle and work, to those who have gained merit in the building of the people's state, to all those citizens who, when times were most difficult, did not ask, what will Poland give me?, but gave of themselves the very best they had.

In this same spirit I wish young Poles the ability and the will to shape their homeland according to their dreams and their ambitions. You have the future before you, namely, the great work of building the Poland of the next century. Let the heritage of generations past, gained with such effort, won with such toll, pass into worthy, hard working hands.

I have words of special recognition and cordial greetings for Polish women. I address the mothers and the wives, those who with the proverbial shopping bag in their hands can reconcile the burdens of everyday life with solicitude for the prosperity of the homely hearth and their conscientious and responsible professional work.

I address my fellow countrymen spread around foreign countries and continents: The Poland of your forefathers needs the understanding of its sons and daughters. In particular this applies to the thousands of young people who, frequently under the influence of various emotions, left their fatherland in recent years. Once again, we confirm that for honest and decent Poles the road of return is, and will remain, open.

To all of you, dear fellow countrymen, from the depths of my heart, I wish that 1987 will fulfill our common plans and will reconcile hopes and realism, rights and duties, individual actions and active participation in the creation of the common prosperity. May the coming year enter itself well in the chronicles of our nation, and in the history of the Republic. May every Polish family be given a profound confidence by it that the struggle for the future of the fatherland can be won, and will be won, by us.

NEW ECONOMIC ACTS TAKE EFFECT 1 JANUARY

LD021119 Warsaw PAP in English 1024 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 2: Several new economic acts took effect in Poland yesterday, among them a government resolution on detailed principles of creating and using hard-currency and clearing revenue allowances from the dollar zone.

The new act envisages a change in the character of accounts of export revenue allowances from record into property accounts. This should help improve -- through the freedom in using own hard-currency means -- the functioning of the import of production supplies by work establishments. Besides, a hard currency exchange is to be set up where enterprises will be able to resell free hard currencies to one another.

A law amending some laws defining the functioning of the socialized economy is a legal act of great significance. Originally, the government proposed to amend 11 laws, but as a result of criticism by advisory and consultative bodies, it limited the proposal to 7 laws, that is, to those closely linked to the implementation of the 1986-1990 national socio-economic plan. The amendments envisage more rigorous application of economic constraint. They will also make it possible for the government to take extraordinary measures if the implementation of the plan were threatened (for instance in the wage-price area).

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED IN WARSAW

AU181742 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Dec 86 p 4

[Text] Warsaw (ADN) -- Machinery, equipment, and electrical engineering and electronics products will continue to account for most of the trade between the GDR and Poland, in line with the structure of the two national economies. This follows from the protocol on mutual commodity deliveries and services in 1987, which was signed by Deputy Trade Ministers Dietrich Lemake and Helmut Floeth in Warsaw on Tuesday [16 December]. According to this protocol, the GDR will supply, among others, machine tools, lifting and transport equipment, machinery and equipment for the textile and printing industries, electrical switching and control gear, products of scientific apparatus building, technical office and computer equipment, as well as electronic components.

GDR imports will comprise, among other things, equipment for the metallurgical industry, conveyer belt installations for soft coal surface mining, wood processing machinery, measuring, operating, and control installations, air conditioning and dedusting equipment, electric motors, electronic computer equipment, and measuring instruments.

The proportion of new and advanced products which demonstrate the application and utilization of key technologies will be increased.

The comprehensive and multifaceted mutual deliveries of raw materials and fuels, semifinished products, and products of the chemical and light industries will be continued. Above all, the GDR will supply potash fertilizer and plant protection agents as well as other chemical products, and will in turn obtain hard coal and hard coal coke, as well as sulfur and carbon disulfide. In addition, the protocol envisages and extensive exchange of consumer goods.

Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador to Poland, was present at the signing.

MESSNER, GDR'S SOELLE HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD182222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec (ADN) -- The 2-day 21st session of the GDR-Poland Joint Economic Committee in Warsaw ended today. The delegation were headed by Deputy Prime Minister Horst Soelle and Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

During his stay in Warsaw, Horst Soelle was received by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, for a friendly talk. The two men praised the level attained in relations between the two countries and its importance for the safeguarding of peace and for stability and detente in Europe.

During the lively exchange of views Horst Soelle spoke about the tasks and initiatives of the GDR's working people as a result of the third session of the SED Central Committee and for the implementation of the decision of the 11th SED Congress on the further intensification of the GDR economy.

The two politicians discussed, at length, the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between their two countries.

The consultations of the Economic Committee focused on the monitoring of the implementation of the long-term program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the PPR to the year 2000, signed by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, and of the measures for its realization. There was agreement in stressing that new impulses for cooperation between the GDR and the PPR had come from the top-level meetings in November 1984 and December 1985 and the meeting of the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the two states in October 1986.

An expression of this was, in particular, the dynamism achieved in recent years in trade and the deepening of cooperation in science, technology and production. Starting from the goals of the integrated program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries to the year 2000, further measures for the deepening of scientific-technical cooperation in key technologies, especially in microelectronics, biotechnology and new materials, were agreed.

Also discussed was cooperation in selected areas of mechanical engineering, building, the glass and ceramics industry and the chemical industry. Here measures were agreed which relate to the further deepening of specialization and cooperation of production and of scientific-technical cooperation, especially in vehicle, heavy machinery and machine tool construction, in medical equipment and in the electrical engineering and electronics industry. Important agreements concern cooperation in highly refined products of the chemical industry. Further conditions have thus been created for the steady increase of mutual deliveries.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the development of trade in 1986, which exceeds the volume agreed for 1987 in the long-term agreement for the period 1986-1990. There was agreement in noting that cooperation in the region close to the frontier was being constantly deepened and expanded. It includes: Town planning, architecture, building, trade and gastronomy, services and crafts, culture, sports and tourism.

The consultations were held in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and full agreement.

PAP CITES LATEST DATA ON DRUG ADDICTION

LD302121 Warsaw PAP in English 1616 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 30 -- Drug addiction is a serious problem in Poland, this being proved by the latest data released by the Civic Militia Headquarters and studies conducted by the Public Prosecutor's Office which show that no major positive changes have taken place recently in this respect as compared with previous years. The number of drug addicts is still on the rise, and so is demoralization and social inadaptability of part of youth milieu.

In 1985, the official number of all registered drug addicts in Poland grew to 16,675, or over 1,400 more than in 1984, with men (12,742) still prevailing in the group. Habitual drug addicts numbered over 8,000.

The social structure of drug addiction in Poland also remained unchanged, as it still has a decisively urban character, with almost 95 per cent of cases being reported in big cities.

Young people aged between 21 and 24 still prevail among drug addicts (34.6 per cent). Those under 17 make up the smallest group (11.7 per cent). The first contact with a stupefacient takes place most frequently between 15 and 16, although it often occurs also among 12-year-olds.

The number of cases of intoxication with stupefacients is still high -- 943 recorded last year, or by 10 cases less over 1984. 109 drug addicts died as a result of overdosing.

Drugs most frequently used in this country include the products of processing poppy straw or milk which contain considerable amounts of morphine, codeine and other opium alkaloids. Drug addicts also widespreadly use the so-called Polish hashish.

The 1985 drop in drug-related crimes -- by over 1,300 cases as compared with 1984 -- is a certain sign of drug addiction declining among youth.

In 1987, 4.1 billion zlotys will be earmarked for the fund to prevent drug addiction, of which over 1.5 billion will be assigned for investments.

BRIEFS

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS -- Warsaw, Dec. 20 -- Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski today received in separate audiences three newly appointed Polish ambassadors: Bogdan Wasilewski -- ambassador to Zaire, Miroslaw Dackiewicz -- to Zimbabwe, and Ryszard Frackiewicz -- to Japan. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1942 GMT 20 Dec 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU NEW YEAR SPEECH TO DIPLOMATIC CHIEFS

AU311221 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0916 GMT 31 Dec 86

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on Receiving the Representatives of Diplomatic Missions Accredited to the Socialist Republic of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/12/1986 -- Comrade Deputy Dean of the Bucharest diplomatic corps, Comrades and Mister Representatives of the Diplomatic Missions in Romania,

I wish to thank most warmly for the wishes addressed to the Romanian people, the State Council and the government and to myself on New Year's Eve.

The year we are ending was a year with many political and economic issues as a whole. As known, new arms -- nuclear and conventional alike -- kept being stockpiled, threat and use of force, interference in other nations' affairs still occurred. The economic situation has deteriorated with negative influences, especially on the worsening situation of the developing countries. The year we conclude may thus be assessed as not a very good year, although peoples expected 1986 -- the International Year of Peace -- to bring about a sensible improvement in the international life.

As for Romania, living here with us you have first hand knowledge of the concerns, results and problems facing us in implementing the targets for taking Romania to a higher development stage.

Considering the results scored so far -- at the end of the year -- we may say that some of our results are good. The development rate of our industry this year has topped seven per cent. In agriculture, although the weather was not so good as you know, fine grains crops have been gathered.

Nevertheless, we think -- and I wish to mention it here, too, -- that things have not been what we would have liked them to be, both because of our own shortfalls, and of international economic and political developments. As for your countries as well, I know that some have fared better and others not so good. All in all, people everywhere have worked and done their utmost to improve their activities.

Events this year have evinced strongly the ever closer interdependence, economic and political alike, of all the nations of the world, showed that a close interdependence exists between the economic growth and arming, that an appropriate settlement of development-related issues, the overcoming of economic difficulties required the cessation of the arms race, disarmament, the reduction of military expenses. Many current economic difficulties are in direct relation to the huge unproductive and useless military spending.

I stress this, because, in our opinion, the settlement next year and in the years ahead of the grave economic problems cannot be envisaged without radical cuts in military spending. The studies of various organizations and economists in various states of the world show that next year economic development will not do so good and they all agree that military spending should be cut, the problems in the developing countries, underdevelopment. [sentence as received] Related issues should be more in the focus.

I believe it is good -- on New Year's Eve -- to seriously ponder over these things, these warnings, because only if all peoples, all states mind these facts and problems that must be solved, they will be able to solve -- in unity and broad collaboration -- some of the very grave problems worldwide. As for Romania, you know that we are resolved to further do our best to fulfill our socio-economic development programs next year. We wish to extend our collaboration with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system.

In November, our people unanimously voted for a unilateral cut in troops, arms and military spending. We consider it an expression of Romania's will to see a passage from statements to specific disarmament issues. Actually, the steps taken after the referendum place the reduction of military spending in the neighbourhood of ten percent.

We did it because we think we need our means for socio-economic development programs of raising the people's welfare materially and spiritually. We would like the countries you represent in Romania and all the peoples of the world to cut military spending as soon as possible -- and we would welcome real measures of disarmament and reduction of military spending next year.

We believe everything possible should be done to cut nuclear and conventional arms. Romania supported and actively supports the Soviet Union's proposals on the total liquidation of nuclear arms until 2000. We consider the understandings the Soviet and American leaders reached in Iceland make a basis for real accords. Of these, Romania assesses that the removal of nuclear medium-range missiles from Europe should be given due attention, as the two states' viewpoints -- the Soviet Union and the United States of America -- are very close and European countries are unanimous that missiles in our continent should be done away with.

We also are for measures for the reduction of nuclear arms, till their elimination from all continents, from the whole world. I refer mostly to Europe, where the major nuclear stockpiles are emplaced, because the resolution of the problems of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe would be of utmost importance for the entire disarmament policy worldwide.

Romania firmly states for the cessation of any nuclear tests and calls on the USA and the Soviet Union, all nuclear states to do their utmost for an appropriate accord on this to be reached without delay.

Our country also speaks up for the cessation of any outer space militarization actions. The outer space should remain free of nuclear or any other arms, should exclusively serve the interests of all peoples' peaceful development.

We are for a reduction of conventional arms. The socialist countries proposed a program for a 25 per cent cut in these arms until 1990. Not long ago, the NATO countries stated that they were ready to discuss the problem of cutting conventional arms -- although they did not advance too specific a proposal -- but I feel that with the proposals of each side as a basis, this problem should be discussed. Romania is firmly for negotiations to start next year on the reduction of conventional arms in Europe.

We are for a balance of the two sides, but this balance should be achieved not by amassing new arms but by cutting the ones in place at a lowest level.

This meets the interests of peoples the world over -- and Romania takes the view that all state and government leaders should consider more the peoples' will, the fact that any war fought with nuclear arms would lead to the very disappearance of life conditions on our planet.

We are for the development of collaboration on the principles of equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs; we state for the resolution of all conflicts in the world by negotiated means alone. We firmly uphold that an international conference should be called on Mideast issues, we are for a political solution, for the Palestinian peoples' right to self-determination. We think it is high time for the Iran-Iraq war to cease and for a negotiated settlement of the problems between these states. Other conflicts as well, in various parts of the world, should be solved in the same manner. It is high time for all peoples to observe each nation's independence and right to choose the development path it wishes without any outside interference.

We would like to see next year a better understanding of underdevelopment-related issues and the developed countries taking a more constructive stand on the global settlement of underdevelopment and the establishment of a New International Economic Order. On the main, we believe all grave world issues should be approached in a new, democratic way, with the participation of all states -- be they big or small, or whatever their social system -- in the settlement of all problems. No group of states can solve very complex issues unless all states and peoples take an active part in this. We are for an enhanced role of the United Nations Organization and of other international bodies. We would like relations between Romania and the states you represent in our country to mark more progress in 1987 in all fields.

On New Year's Eve, I address your peoples, all the peoples of the world success in the social and economic development so that economic activity and collaboration may develop in 1987 in spite of economists' surveys and progress be made in solving the grave underdevelopment issues.

I wish all peoples success in the struggle for disarmament and peace so that 1987 may mark real steps along the line of nuclear and conventional disarmament. Please convey heads of state and government, your countries' governments, my salute and the salute of the State Council, the government and of the Romanian people and best wishes for the next year.

I wish you success in your activity for the development of the relations among our countries. I wish you a happy new year in joy, good health and happiness.

ROMANIA LIBERA CARRIES MUBARAK VISIT COMMUNIQUE

AU171442 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 15 Dec 86 pp 3, 5

["Joint Communique on the Friendly Visit Paid by Muhammad Husni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the Socialist Republic of Romania" 13-14 December]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt paid a friendly visit to the SR of Romania 13-14 December 1986.

During the visit, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the officials accompanying him were given a cordial, friendly welcome as an expression of the traditional feelings of friendship and esteem which the Romanian people harbor toward the friendly Egyptian people.

The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, took place in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and respect, and of complete understanding, which characterizes the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

I. During the talks, the two heads of state -- in continuing the fruitful dialogue that was established during previous meetings in Bucharest and Cairo -- briefed each other on their countries' current concerns regarding socioeconomic development, examined the stage of bilateral relations at a political, economic, scientific-technical, and other levels of common interest, and had an extensive exchange of views in connection with current major international issues.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak also stressed on this occasion the particular importance of summit dialogues in deepening and diversifying relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries and peoples, a lasting basis for the constantly upward trend of the political, economic, scientific-technical, and other relations and of close cooperation between the two countries in the international arena.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt expressed the conviction that the constant expansion and diversification of bilateral relations in the spirit of the joint declarations of Bucharest and Cairo is a contribution of the greatest importance to establishing a new type of relations between countries, to strengthening cooperation between the developing countries, and to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Proceeding from results achieved and experience gained heretofore in bilateral economic cooperation and from the two countries' constantly increasing economic potential, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak agreed that efforts to increase the volume of trade exchanges and to identify new cooperation ventures and programs should be intensified. In particular, the two heads of state recommended that efforts should be focused on expanding mutually advantageous cooperation in such areas as the extraction and processing of crude oil, machine-building, metallurgy, electric power, transportation, social-urban construction, agriculture, the food industry, and in other areas of common interest.

The presidents of the two countries agreed that a long-term program should be formulated that is aimed at expanding economic, scientific-technical cooperation, and trade exchanges between the SR of Romania and Republic of Egypt by the year 2000.

The two presidents decided that the specialized institutes in their countries should act to further develop and intensify mutually advantageous scientific and technological cooperation, and recommended that a program be formulated for exchanges in the area of scientific and technological research for the 1987-90 period.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed words of appreciation for the results achieved in cooperation in the areas of education, science, art, culture, press, radio-television, and tourism and agreed to formulate a new program for the application of the cooperation agreement in these areas.

The president of the two countries agreed that intensified contacts and exchanges of experience between the national parliaments and political and public organizations in Romania and Egypt contribute to deepening mutual understanding and further strengthening Romanian-Egyptian friendship.

II. The president of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, exchanged extensive views on current problems of the world situation and stressed that the development of international relations fully confirms the assessments in the joint Romanian-Egypt documents.

They expressed deep concern about the international situation which continues to be serious and complex especially as a result of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and other parts of the world, the continuation of nuclear testing, the existence of tension and conflict in various parts of the globe, and the deepening world economic crisis and the developing countries' worsening economic situation.

During the talks, the presidents of the two countries stressed that the basic contemporary problem is halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and urgently proceeding to concrete disarmament and effective measures that will free mankind from the danger of a nuclear war and ensure peace and security in the world.

In this context, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, expressed words of great appreciation for President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative regarding the 5 percent cut in arms, troops, and military expenditures in 1986, and stressed that this constitutes a significant example of efforts being made to proceed from declarations to deeds on the road to achieving tangible steps in the field of disarmament, both in Europe and throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak greatly valued the successful conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and stressed the need to act so that the Vienna meeting will take place in a constructive and concrete spirit, and that it contributes to the achievement of disarmament and to strengthening cooperation among European countries in all areas. The presidents of the two countries spoke out for the achievement of an urgent accord at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe.

Romania and Egypt spoke out for turning the Balkans into an area of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness. The presidents of Romania and Egypt favored such zones in the center and north of Europe, in the Middle East, and in other parts of the world. At the same time, they spoke out for reducing tension in the Mediterranean and for turning that area into a zone of lasting peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

The president of Romania and the president of Egypt spoke out for resolving all conflicts between states solely by peaceful means and by negotiations.

Examining the situation in the Middle East, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt stressed that a just and lasting peace in that part of the world must be based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, and on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and to creating their own state. The peace must be based on guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

To achieve a global solution to the Middle East problems, the two presidents favored a UN-sponsored international conference which should be attended by all sides concerned, including the PLO. The setting up of a preparatory committee would be of great importance in this respect.

Concerned about the perpetuation of the grave situation in Lebanon, the two heads of state called for the cessation of any interference in the domestic affairs of that country, and for seeking ways and means that will bring about a broad national reconciliation among all political forces that will ensure the unity of the Lebanese people and the strengthening of their independence and freedom.

Expressing concern about the continuation and expansion of the war between Iran and Iraq, which causes great human and material losses, the two presidents called on both sides to immediately halt military actions, and to seek solutions to the major problems between the two states by negotiations held in a spirit of full equality and mutual respect.

Both countries reaffirmed their support for the struggle waged by the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization -- SWAPO -- for the country's independence, and most firmly condemned the racist and apartheid policy and the measures of reprisal of the South African authorities against the majority population in that country, as well as the aggressive actions against neighboring independent and sovereign states.

Stressing that terrorism cannot be viewed as a form of struggle for freedom and progress and that it harms the interests of the progressive forces and the struggle of peoples for independence and freedom, the presidents of Romania and Egypt spoke out against any terrorist actions. The two presidents mentioned that the struggle of peoples for national liberation, independence, and freedom should not be confused with terrorist actions in any form.

Special attention was paid to international economic issues. The presidents of Romania and Egypt stressed that it is now more than ever necessary to intensify efforts aimed at eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a New International Economic Order.

Of great importance in this respect would be the convening of a summit conference of the developing countries, and the organization of an international conference within the United Nations which should be attended on an equal footing by both the developing countries and the developed countries to achieve general accords designed to favor a more rapid progress of all countries, primarily of those lagging behind, and which should also ensure a harmonious development of all states and of the world economy.

Stressing the particular seriousness of the developing countries' foreign debt problem, the presidents of Romania and Egypt believed that an urgent and global solution must be sought as soon as possible on the basis of certain criteria and principles that will take into consideration the level of development of the debtor countries, their payment possibilities, and the efforts those countries must make to ensure their socioeconomic development.

Romania and Egypt firmly spoke out for the participation on an equal footing of all states in the international activity, for the democratization of international relations, for a more active contribution by all developing countries and by the nonaligned countries to the cause of detente and cooperation, and for enhancing the role of the United Nations in ensuring peace, progress, and prosperity for the peoples.

Romania and Egypt highly value the positive role played by the policy promoted by the Nonaligned Movement in resolving the serious problems of the present-day world, and in asserting a new, democratic policy of freedom, independence, and respect of each peoples right to freely choose its road of socioeconomic development. The two presidents stressed the importance of the Harare conference of the heads of states and governments and of the decisions adopted aimed at achieving disarmament, at solving sources of tension by political means, and at ensuring peace and security in the world.

Romania and Egypt are determined to cooperate closely with the forces acting in the direction of detente, disarmament, and peace, and to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system.

The two countries base their relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, complete renunciation of the use or threat of force, and respect for each people's right to decide on its road of development freely and without any outside interference.

III. The two presidents expressed their complete satisfaction with the way in which the talks took place and with the understandings that were reached during the visit. They stressed that the results of the talks constitute a new and valuable contribution to deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace, progress, and international cooperation.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed, on behalf of the delegation that accompanied him and on his own behalf, warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and to the friendly Romanian people for the warm reception and hospitality they enjoyed during their visit.

The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, extended an invitation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit of friendship to the Arab Republic of Egypt. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

RENOVICA OUTLINES 1987 TASKS IN BORBA INTERVIEW

LD011415 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1051 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 1 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) will oppose anti-socialist and anti-self-management ideologies most effectively through a determined struggle for the development of self-management and through successful socio-economic development of the country, LCY Central Committee Presidency President Milanko Renovica said in an interview with the daily BORBA.

Yugoslav Communists must work resolutely to create conditions for the realisation of the major changes envisaged in the assembly of Yugoslavia's resolution on economic policy for 1987 because that is essential to the development of the country. Yugoslavia is strategically committed to establishing conditions for the operation of genuine market laws. Negating the market would mean defending and strengthening bureaucracy and statist relations while without the operation of the market economic subjects would not be independent nor would they be compelled to operate more rationally and efficiently. For this reason Renovica stressed the necessity of ensuring more dynamic production and exports, an increase in labour productivity and reducing inflation.

Renovica underlined the importance of strengthening the collective interests of the whole Yugoslav socialist community and of dealing with egoism, particularism and polycentric statism more resolutely. None of the six Yugoslav republics and two provinces can develop successfully without the existence of a clear and realistic development policy for the country as a whole based on common interests, he added.

Within this framework, the LCY operates as a single revolutionary organisation and the vanguard ideo-political force of the working class and all working people of Yugoslavia, Renovica stressed.

The LCY, he said, can not exist as a narrow party of cadres managing political, economic, cultural and other affairs because as such it would not be able to exercise wide influence nor would it be capable of assuming responsibility for the realisation of the historic and concrete interests of the working class. At the same time, the LCY is not and can not be an ideologically divided and heterogeneous mass-front organisation, Renovica said.

The LCY today has more than 2,150,000 members, workers representing the largest single social group in it (about 30 per cent).

Renovica stressed that the LCY, whose internal relations are guided by democratic centralism as the basic principle, has never been impervious to new progressive ideas nor has it prevented dialogue, confrontation of views and promotion of relations within its ranks and in society. The Yugoslav party, he said, does not act by the force of a monopoly but by the strength of argument, but it can not allow the propagation of outdated views and thoughts which are incompatible with socialist self-management society under the guise of "new and democratic." He said that the right-wing is exploiting the difficult economic situation and the stagnation in the development of self-management for more open and aggressive activities and for linking up with hostile emigres, nationalists and clero-nationalists. On the other hand, there is the appearance of dogmatic-bureaucratic forces who are hampering the democratisation of relations in society and the LCY by calls for allegedly efficient resolution of social problems.

At the end of the New Year interview to BORBA, Renovica stressed that a critical consciousness of and responsibility for resolute opposition to all anti-socialist tendencies as well as a belief in the strength and ability of the LCY to deal with problems are growing in the LCY membership.

LCY PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION 30 DECEMBER

LD301759 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium today discussed some current questions of the LC's international activity and the program of preparations for an LCY Central Committee session on the realization of constitutionality and legality.

Starting from the LCY Central Committee work program, which established the obligation to discuss the LCY's current ideopolitical tasks in the struggle for the best possible implementation of constitutionality and legality in society as a whole, the Presidium is reported to have stressed the need for the most objective and complex assessments of the realization of constitutionality and legality in all areas of social life and work. It is necessary to find the main causes in sociopolitical relations which have a negative effect on the realization of constitutionality and legality and, at the same time, in particular to analyze the activity of the LC and other socialist and self-managing forces in this area.

At the session, the Presidium also adopted a preliminary estimate for the use of funds intended for financing activities of the LCY Central Committee in 1987.

BORBA NOTES 'SHAKEN CONFIDENCE' IN LCY

AU301331 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Dec 86 p 2

[Jasna Kekic commentary: "Resolutely -- Five Times"]

[Excerpts] "We can no longer offer workers recommendations and declarations instead of goods, and we cannot even offer them objective criticism of the existing situation. They are no longer prepared for further sacrifices, at least not to the extent they used to be. How else can one explain the increasingly frequent work stoppages, of which there were about 60 last month in Belgrade alone. The workers class now needs a real confirmation by the LC that there will be a way out of the crisis."

These words by Milovan Popovic at the recent fourth plenum of the LCY Central Committee are not even particularly new or original, but they graphically present the shaken confidence of the LC members that another discussion and another conclusion by the highest party body could contribute to a quicker way out of the economic and social crisis, if everything else remains the same. It appears that we necessarily had to reach this point, because the session last week was the fifth time in 4 and 1/2 years, if one excludes the 12th and the 13th LCY Congresses, that conclusions were adopted imposing the obligation of implementing the stabilization program without any reservation and of introducing economic criteria and market laws in economic operations. [passage omitted]

Despite these many conclusions by the highest party body, we came to the 13th LCY Congress with an inflation rate that approached three digits. Four years earlier, at the time when the preceding congress was adopting the starting foundations of the stabilization program, it amounted to 29 percent.... [passage omitted]

To say after all this, "Let us hope that these fifth conclusions will not meet the fate of the preceding conclusions," would absolutely not do and would not mean anything. It would in fact mean that we sit with folded arms and wait helplessly for what may happen. Therefore, the basic question is: Did the LC at its latest congress free itself of everything, because of which it had, until then, reconciled itself to adopting conclusions that would not be implemented, because of which it only piled conclusions on conclusions, and because of which, as time has shown, not even the LC leaderships had taken them seriously to any sufficient degree? One must fear that it did not, or at least did not to the degree required by the seriousness of the present situation.

The situation is such that, from an objective viewpoint, the LC itself is at a decisive crossroads: Either it will after all become a modern party of the socialist revolution, a party of self-managing action, or it will continue to reconcile itself to that relationship of forces that internally holds it in the shallows where nonbinding conclusions are piled upon conclusions, a situation which may then have dangerous social consequences.

HASANI, RENOVICA GREET CUBA'S CASTRO ON HOLIDAY

LD311622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0923 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Dec (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent on its behalf a telegram of cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country to Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Renovica's Greetings

LD311627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 32 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Dec (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of Cuba's national holiday, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram of greetings and best wishes for the comprehensive development of friendly and nonaliganed Cuba and for the continued promotion of relations between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

RENOVICA RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade, 24 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium today received Chi Chae-yong, the newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK in Yugoslavia. In the course of the talks which took place on this occasion, note was made of the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Korean Workers Party and between the two socialist and nonaligned countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 24 Dec 86 LD]

1986 POPULATION STATISTICS -- Belgrade, 32 Dec (TANJUG) -- According to statistical estimates, at the end of 1986 the Yugoslav population amounted to 23,355,000, or 150,000 up from the previous year. Since 1981, the Yugoslav population has grown at an annual rate of just under 1 percent. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 31 Dec 86 LD]